

Trenton, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1937, by the New York Quinine & Chemical Works from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the article was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, i. e., "Ether," but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Ether * * * U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained benzaldehyde.

On October 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29761. Misbranding of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 1,000 Cartons of Absorbent Cotton. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42962. Sample No. 20811-D.)

This product having been shipped in interstate commerce and remaining unsold and in the original packages, was found at the time of examination to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On June 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cartons of absorbent cotton at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 5, 1938, by the Absorbent Cotton Co. of America from Valley Park, Mo.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Rx The sign of purity," was false and misleading when applied to an article that was grossly contaminated with viable micro-organisms, and in that the statement on the label, "Absorbent cotton for first aid hospital and home use," was false and misleading since it created the impression that the article was suitable for treatment in hospital and home of injuries to the person; whereas it was not safe or appropriate for such use.

On August 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29762. Misbranding of Norwesco Rub. U. S. v. 53 Jars of Norwesco Rub. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43010. Sample No. 28625-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness.

On June 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 jars of Norwesco Rub at Spokane, Wash.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 28, 1938, by McKesson & Robbins, Blumauer-Frank Division, from Portland, Oreg.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article was a grease containing oil of eucalyptus.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements borne on the jar label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Treatment for Certain Forms of Inflammation * * * Incipient Pneumonia, Deep Chest Colds * * * Apply Hot Towels for Five Minutes to the Parts to be Treated, Which Are the Chest, Lower Part of the Throat, Back Between the Shoulder Blades and the Side or Sides that Pain. * * * Croup (Spasmodic) * * * Coughs Use as for Croup * * * Surface Inflammations, Apply to the Affected Parts."

On October 26, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*